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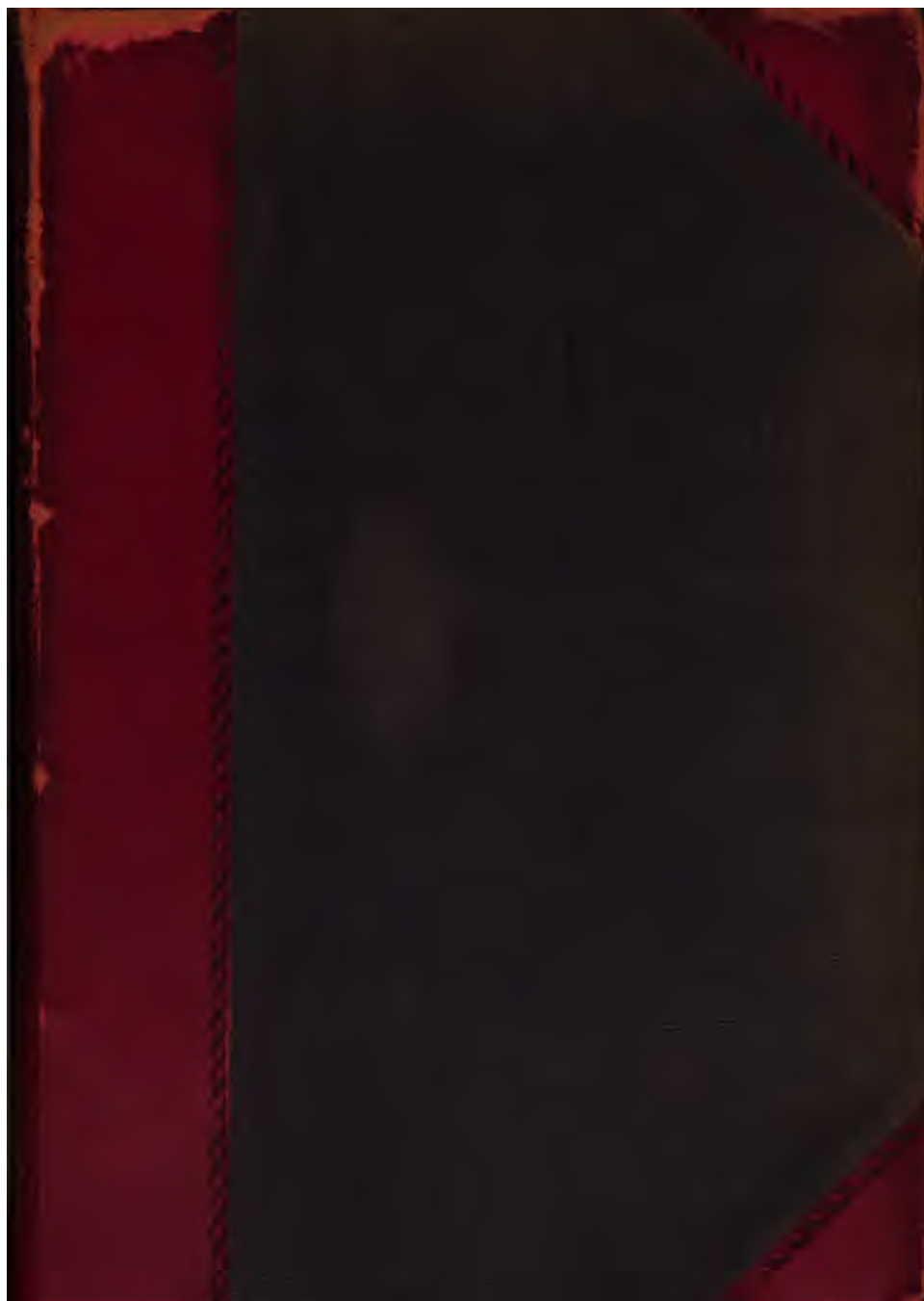
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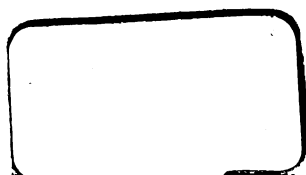
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ARS SCRIBENDI LATINÆ

OR

AIDS TO LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION

IN THE FORM OF

AN ANALYSIS OF LATIN IDIOMS

BY

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P R E F A C E.

THE AUTHOR ventures to hope that the following Analysis of Idioms will be of use to the classical student as an aid to Latin Composition.

The difficulties of Latin Prose are chiefly due to a slight apprehension of Idioms. It is no sooner found that many modes of English expression can be rendered into one Latin Idiom, than Latin writing becomes comparatively an easy task. A student furnished with an ordinary Latin vocabulary and a schoolboy's knowledge of Latin Grammar has only to learn and appreciate the *Idioms* of Composition.

A command of Idioms is necessary in order that the translator may shun barbarisms on the one hand, and on the other may attain a sort of elegance. Even where the English and the Latin are at one, it is better to translate the English into a dissimilar Latin Idiom. An English Abstract Substantive, for example, can sometimes be translated, on the authority of Cicero, into a Latin Abstract Substantive; but its translation into a Latin Verb in the Present or Perfect Tense Infinitive points to a less obvious comparison.

A Practical Analysis of Latin Idioms arranged in lucid order has been the Author's aim, and the series of Idiomatic Rules and Examples submitted in these pages may in some measure supply a want felt both in Schools and Universities. The small volume can lay claim to no higher title than that of '*Outlines designed for the special purpose of correcting a common and fatal fault, that of clothing English Idioms in Latin words.*' An exhaustive treatise on a subject at once fruitful and rich in interest remains to be written by some abler scholar.

δεῖ γὰρ ἴσως ὑποτυπῶσαι πρῶτον, εἴθ' ὕστερον ἀναγράφαι.

The '*Idiomatic Examples*' should be used as Models. They are quoted for the most part from authors of the golden age of Latinity, from Cæsar, Cicero, and Cornelius Nepos.

B. A. E.

SENNY BRIDGE, BRECON :

May 1876.

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ARS SCRIBENDI LATINÆ.

SYNOPSIS.

1 NOUN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genitive Idioms Dative Idioms Ablative Idioms 	
2 VERB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infinitive Idioms Impersonal Idioms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present, Perfect, and Supine Gerunds; &c. Future Participle
3 PRONOUN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Se Quisque Suus Idem Qui 	
4 PREPOSITION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Ex Sub A, ab 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter Apud Per Ad De
5 CONJUNCTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Si, nisi Ut Ne Modo Quum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Quam Unde, quò, quâ
6 IDIOMATIC CONSTRUCTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparative Adverbial Double negative Quasi-substantive Adjectival Privative 'Paria-cum-paribus' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Idioms " " " " " "
7 SPECIAL WORD IDIOMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substantives Verbs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E.g. Res Animus Pars Nihil Ferre Gerere Agere Facere Dare Habere

IDIOMATIC RULES.

I.—NOUN.

GENITIVE-IDIOMS.

- (a)
Eng. Adjective = Lat. subst. in the gen.
case dependent on
'esse' either expressed
or understood.
- (β)
Eng. Transitive Verb and its *object* = Lat. subst. in the gen.
case dependent on
'esse.'
- (γ)
Eng. Transitive Verb and its *subject* = Lat. subst. in the gen.
case dependent on
'esse.'
- (δ)
Eng. Subst. qualified by an adj. or its equivalent = Lat. subst. in the gen.
case dependent on
another subst.
- (ε)
Eng. Verb followed by a preposition and object = Lat. subst. in the gen.
case dependent on the
subject of Eng. verb.

IDIOMATIC EXAMPLES.

I.—NOUN.

GENITIVE-IDIOMS.

(a)

It is very difficult to persuade a great man,
Suadere principi multi laboris.

(β)

These doings exceed your ability,
Hoc vestri ingenii non sunt.

(γ)

Every season assigns a duty,
Cujusque temporis est officium.

(δ)

They caused Ionia to forsake her Athenian allies,
Ioniam a societate Atheniensium averterunt.

(ε)

Injuries inflicted on Roman knights who had been kept
in bonds,
Injurio retentorum equitum Romanorum.

(ξ)

Eng. Abstract Subst. = Lat. adj. in the gen. case
qualified by an adj. dependent on neut.
pron. interr.

(η)

Eng. Concrete Subst. = Lat. relat. of neut. gender
qualified by a poss. and subst. in the gen.
pron. or its equivalent case.

(θ)

Eng. Verb with an = Lat. adj. in the gen. case
adverb or adverbial dependent on 'esse.'
phrase = 'quantity,'
'degree,' &c.

(ι)

Eng. Verb and its object = Lat. subst. in the gen. case
dependent on another
subst. in the nom. or
accus.

(κ)

Eng. Adj. or Adjectival = Lat. subst. in the gen.
Clause case qualified by an
adj.

(λ)

Eng. Subst. in the nom. = Lat. subst. in the gen.
case or the objective case dependent on
followed by a verb in another subst.
the infin. mood

(ξ)

He enquired whether any good fortune had befallen them,
Quæsivit num quid secundi evenisset.

(η)

All the garments he possessed he took with him,
Id quod vestimentorum fuit sumpsit.

(θ)

His service availed little,
Ejus opera parvi fuit.

(ι)

They were disposed to share the danger,
Ad societatem periculi adducebantur.

(κ)

Cæsar did very great and magnanimous deeds,
Cæsar maximas gessit res et maximi animi.

(λ)

It would have been better if he had left them something
to choose,
Satius fuisset si aliquem rerum delectum reliquisset.

(μ)

Eng. Prepositions (e.g. = Lat. genitive idiom with-
 'in,' 'for,' 'concerning,' out a preposition.
 'in respect of,' 'on ac-
 count of,' 'in reference
 to,' &c.) and their de-
 pendent words

(ν)

Eng. Pass. Verb in the = Lat. quasi-subst. in the
 infin. mood gen. case dependent
 on a pass. part.

(ξ)

Eng. statements 'quâ = Lat. subst. in the gen.
 'duty,' 'character,' case dependent on
 'property,' 'commu- 'esse.'
 nion,' and the like

(ο)

Eng. Subst. with an adj. = Lat. subst. in the gen-
 case plural dependent
 on another subst which
 = Eng. adj.

(μ)

In engagements good faith should be observed,
Rerum contractarum fides servanda est.

It is a struggle *for* honour and rank,
Certamen honoris et dignitatis est.

Such is the difference *between* honour and propriety,
Ejusmodi est differentia honesti et decori.

There are limits *to* punishment,
Est puniendi modus.

Relief *from* anxieties,
Requies curarum.

Fairness *in* war,
Belli æquitas.

(ν)

Caius, who was unaccustomed to be evil spoken of, took
it to heart,

Caius, insuetus malè audiendi, graviter ferebat.

(ξ)

It was not the duty of the soldiers but of their com-
mander to judge in the matter,

Iudicium non militum sed imperatoris erat.

(ο)

It pertains to the final good,

Pertinet ad finem bonorum.

(π)

Eng. Subst. with an adj. = Lat. subst. in the gen.
case dependent on
another subst.

(ρ)

Eng. Subst., subject of a = Lat. subst. in the gen.
pass. verb case dependent on
another subst. in the
nom. or accus. case
(which = Eng. pass.
verb).

(σ)

Eng. Subst., subject of a = Lat. subst. in the gen.
verb qualified by an case dependent on
adverb a neut. adj. which =
Eng. adverb.

(τ)

Eng. Substantival Clause = Lat. subst. in the gen.
case dependent on
another subst. in the
nom. or the accus.

(π)

Intellectual pursuits,
Studia cogitationis.

A mistaken opinion,
Opinionis error.

Social life,
Vitæ societas.

To exercise refined literary taste,
Exquisito judicio uti literarum.

(ρ)

They suffered many crimes to go unpunished,
Multorum impunitates scelerum tulerunt.

(σ)

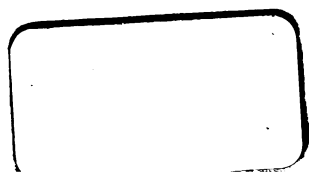
To them attention is chiefly due,
Iis plurimum tribuendum est officii.

(τ)

Rhetoricians teach men how to debate,
Contentionis præcepta sunt rhetorum.



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(v)

Eng. Subst. expressive of quantity followed by a genitive = Lat. adverbial equivalent.

DATIVE-IDIOMS.

(a)

Eng. Abstract Subst. = Lat. adj. in the dative case with an impersonal verb.

(β)

Eng. Transitive Verb and its object = Two Lat. subst. in the dative case dependent on 'esse.'

(γ)

Eng. Subst. in the nom. case = Lat. subst. in the dative case dependent on 'esse.'

(δ)

Eng. Verb having two objects, of which the remoter is qualified by a preposition = Lat. verb with an accus. of the nearer and a dative of the remoter object.

(ε)

Eng. Adverbial Clause = Lat. double dative construction, one of the datives expressing a 'purpose,' or a 'consequence,' or the like.

(v)

A flood of fables,
Abundè fabularum.

DATIVE-IDIOMS.

(a)

Happiness is possible,
Licet esse beatis.

(β)

No state, except Plataea, succoured Athens,
Nulla civitas Atheniensibus auxilio fuit præter Plataenses.

(γ)

Dion had nothing to fear at the hands of Plato,
Nihil a Platone periculi erat Dioni.

(δ)

Cæsar set guards over Dumnorix,
Cæsar Dumnorigi custodes ponit.

(ε)

He sent an army to aid our men,
Aciem nostris subsidio misit.

- (ζ)
 Eng. statements *quā* = Lat. subst. in the dative
 'fullness' or 'want' case dependent on
 'esse' or 'deesse.'
- (η)
 Eng. Subst. in the *pass.* = Lat. subst. in the dative
 case qualifying either case.
 the subject or object
 of the verb
- (θ)
 Eng. statements expres- = Lat. two datives, one of
 sive of 'blame' the person, the other
 of the thing, dependent
 on 'dare' or 'vertere.'
- (ι)
 Eng. Subst. in the *nom.* = Lat. subst. in the dative
 case, the subject of a case dependent on
 verb 'esse,' whose subject
 is a subst.=the Eng.
 verb.
- (κ)
 Eng. Adjective = Lat. subst. in the dative
 case dependent on
 'esse.'

ABLATIVE-IDIOMS.

- (α)
 Eng. Pass. or Neut. Verb = Lat. subst. in the ablat.
 followed by an ad- case with 'esse,' and
 verbial phrase or its qualified by an adj.
 equivalent

(ζ)

Traders have no access to them,
Nullus aditus ad eos mercatoribus.

(η)

The hopes of the Gallic fleet lay in its sails,
Gallicis navibus spes in velis consistebat.
Sabinus became an object of the enemy's contempt,
Hostibus in contemptionem venit Sabinus.

(θ)

The rest would have been blamed,
Vitio datum esset cæteris.

(ι)

The good struggle in behalf of virtue alone,
Bonis pro honestate omnis est contentio.

(κ)

And these things may be requisite.
Quæ usui possunt esse.

ABLATIVE-IDIOMS.

(α)

He was honoured among them as a king,
Erat inter eos dignitate regiâ.
He was highly favoured,
Magnè erat gratiâ.

(β)

Eng. Subst. in the possessive case dependent on another subst. = Lat. subst. in the ablat. case qualified by an adj.

(γ)

Eng. Adverbial Clauses = Lat. ablat. case absolute.
(e.g. Temporal, Causal, Conditional, Concessive, Modal)

(δ)

Eng. Subordinate Clause = Lat. past part. pass., in the ablative absolute, with an adjectival or a substantival clause as its subject.

(3)

At the close of the Peloponnesian war,
Extremo Peloponnesio bello.

(7)

They set out under the command of Pisander,
Proficiscuntur Pisandro duce.

Because Calvus besought them not to do so,
Calvo deprecatore.

Lucilius rides up at full speed,
Lucilius equo admisso accurrit.

He replied that terms were possible only on the con-
dition that they should surrender arms,
*Renunciatum est nullam esse conditionem nisi traditis
armis.*

But, if Atreus be the speaker, there is applause,
At, Atreo dicente, plausus excitantur.

Although Nature herself be our mistress and guide,
Naturâ ipsâ magistrâ et duce.

On the authority of Cratippus,
Cratippo auctore.

(8)

You may begin since you have attained what you desired,
Incipias parto quod avebas.

Because he had heard that the king was setting out for
Dover,
Audito regem Dorobœrniâ proficisci.

(4)

Eng. Adj. qualified by an adverb or Eng. subst. in possessive case qualified by an adj. = Lat. subst. in the ablat. case qualified by an adj.

(5)

Eng. Subst. with possessive pronoun or other attributive = Lat. subst. in the ablat. case with a rel. pronoun and 'esse.'

(7)

Eng. Subst., in the nom. case, with the word 'such' or the like, or Eng. adj. with the word 'so' or the like = Lat. subst., in the ablat. case qualified by a rel., and dependent on 'esse' or pass. verb.

(8)

Eng. Adverbial Phrase = Lat. subst. in the ablat. case.

(ε)

Certain men who were very daring and exceedingly strong,

Quidam cum audacissimi tum viribus maximis.

(ζ)

Concealing his feelings towards the king,

Celans quod voluntate esset in regem.

(η)

Such was the spirit of Ajax that he would have preferred death,

Ajax, quo animo erat, oppetere mortem maluisset.

(θ)

As Persians do,

More Persarum.

II.—VERB.

INFINITIVE-IDIOMS.

(a)

Eng. Subst. = Lat. verb in the infin.
mood present tense,
passive voice.

(β)

Eng. Verb Act., infin. = Lat. verb pass. in the
mood, present tense or
its substantival equi-
valent same mood and tense.

(γ)

Eng. Subst. or substan- = Lat. verb act. or neut.,
tival phrase infin. mood, present
tense.

(δ)

Eng. Adverbial Phrase = Lat. past part. passive
dependent on verb
act.

(ε)

Eng. Verb Act. Infin. = Lat. supine in *u* qualified
Mood Present Tense by an adj.

II.—VERB.

INFINITIVE-IDIOMS.

(a)

He thought nothing would be more profitable than the
consolidation of Persian rule,
Nihil putabat utilius quàm confirmari regnum Persarum.

(β)

It is a breach of duty to prefer the greater to the less,
Contra officium est majus anteponi minori.

(γ)

To be the victim of deceit is as unbecoming as madness,
Decipi tam dedecet quàm delirare.

(δ)

He conveyed his wishes to him in writing,
Quæ volebat huic scripta tradidit.
Some have left it on record that he perished,
Nonnulli eum periisse scriptum reliquerunt.

(ε)

To disapprove is a difficult thing to do,
Difficile factu est non probare.
It would be easy for any man to comprehend it,
Cuius facile intellectu est.

(5)

Eng. Final Clause after = Lat. supine in *um*.
verbs of motion

Gerunds, &c.

(a)

Eng. Statements expressive of Necessity = Part. in *dus* used personally or impersonally.

(β)

Eng. Statements expressive of Purpose = Part. in *dus* after *curo*, *suscipio*, *recipio*.

(γ)

Eng. Statements expressive of Duty = Part. in *dus* used impersonally.

(δ)

Eng. Word or Clause expressive of Futurity = Part. in *dus* in agreement with a subst. and dependent on a preposition.

(ε)

Eng. Verb in the Infin. Mood, or the substantial equivalent of the infinitive = Part. in *dus* with subst.

(5)

And they met to congratulate Cæsar,
Qui Cæsarem gratulatum convenerunt.

Gerunds, &c.

(a)

With whom a pitched battle must be fought,
Cum quibus est dimicandum.

(β)

He undertook the bearing of it,
Id ferendum curavit.

He gives him in charge to Mithridates that he may be
 brought before the king,
Ad regem ducendum tradit Mithridati.

(γ)

He considered that he ought to arrange for provisions,
Rei frumentariæ prospiciendum existimavit.

He held that it is not a duty to keep such promises,
Judicavit illis promissis standum non esse.

(δ)

Before the city was founded or its foundation contemplated,
Ante conditam condendamve urbem.

(ε)

One is concerned with kindnesses to be conferred, the
 other with kindnesses to be returned,
Unum dandi beneficii alterum reddendi.

(ζ)

Eng. Abstract Subst. = Lat. gerunds.
 qualified by a preposi-
 tion, an adjective, or
 another subst.

Future Participle.

(α)

Eng. Statements expres- = Lat. fut. participle.
 sive of Purpose, Inten-
 tion, &c.

(β)

Eng. Statements expres- = Lat. fut. participle.
 sive of Doom, Destiny,
 Fate

(γ)

Eng. Statements expres- = Lat. fut. participle.
 sive of Likelihood,
 Probability, &c.

(5)

Requisites of a happy life,
Quæ sint ad beatè vivendum necessaria.

He has no time for delay,
Morandi tempus non habet.

Lest delay should be mistaken for denial,
Ne differendo videretur negare.

Eager to go to war,
Bellandi cupidus.

He finds that the conspiracy was caused thus,
Certior factus est conjurandi has esse causas.

Bravery in battle,
Decertandi fortitudo.

Such evil habits are to be avoided,
Quod genus peccandi vitandum est.

Equal to payment (or) able to pay,
Par solvendo.

Companions in their defence of the commonwealth,
Socii tuendæ reipublicæ.

Future Participle.

(a)

They purposed fighting a naval battle,
Classe erant decertaturi.

(β)

O Delius, doomed to die,
Moriture Deli !

(γ)

What appears likely to be hurtful,
Ea quæ nocitura videantur.

IMPERSONAL-IDIOMS.

(a)

Eng. Verb of Motion, of act. form, infin. mood, used personally	=	Lat. verb of motion, of pass. form, finite or infinitive mood, used impersonally.
---	---	--

(β)

Eng. Abstract Subst. or a substantival or adverbial phrase	=	Lat. verb neut. pass. used impersonally with a dative case or without.
--	---	--

(γ)

Eng. Substantive (as subject of a cognate verb pass. or object of a cognate verb act.) or its equivalent	=	Lat. verb pass. used impersonally in some cases with, in other cases without, a preposition.
--	---	--

IMPERSONAL-IDIOMS.

(a)

They became so distressed,

Eò necessitatis ventum est.

Their favour had been regained,

Cum iis in gratiam reditum erat.

(β)

It was their conviction that he had occasioned the accident,

Iis erat persuasum accidisse ejus operâ.

They received an answer,

His responsum est.

As they were commanded,

Ut erat imperatum.

(γ)

Let a man's reward be according to his deserts,

Pro dignitate cuique tribuatur.

Fearing that resistance would be less easy,

Ne minus facile resisti posset.

Objections are raised even by learned men who ask,

Occurritur et quidem a doctis quærentibus.

Had my orders been obeyed all would be well,

Si mihi esset obtemperatum, benè esset.

It was a cavalry battle,

Prælio equestri contendebatur.

The battle was long and fierce,

Diu atque acriter pugnatum est.

And these facts are illustrations,

Ex quibus intelligitur.

(δ)
Eng. Verb Active = Lat. verb passive used impersonally.

(ε)
Two Eng. Personal = Two Lat. verbs impersonal, the one pass. in form, the other active.
Verbs which are interdependent

(ζ)
Eng. Subst. and Predicate = Lat. verb pass. present tense infin. mood, used impersonally.

Those amongst whom we live,
Quibuscum vivitur.

We are now to treat the subject of liberality,
Deinceps de liberalitate dicatur.

If there be a fault,
Si quid delinquitur.

They seek out the wrong deed,
Quid peccatum sit exquirunt.

Care must be taken that we do no wrong,
Cavendum est ne quid peccetur.

(δ)

Plato has written,
Scriptum est a Platone.

Men have ceased to consider any treatment of our allies
unjust,

Desitum est videri quidquam in socios iniquum.

That we may see the importance of that affair,
Ut animadvertatur quanta illa res sit.

If he should see that they had the audacity to cope with
him,

Si animadverteret auderi adversus se dimicare.

(ε)

He brought back word that they ought not to tarry,
Renunciavit expectari non oportere.

They determined to enter the camp,
Iri in castra placuit.

(ζ)

An entrance was impracticable,
Quò intrari non poterat.

- (η)
 Eng. Verb Pass. Indic. = Lat. verb pass. infinit.
 qualified by an adverb used impersonally,
 with an impersonal
 verb of active form.
- (θ)
 Eng. Verb Act. qualified = Lat. verb pass. infinit.
 by an adverbial phrase dependent on an im-
 personal verb of active
 form.
- (ι)
 Two Eng. Personal Verbs = Lat. verb pass. infinit.
 (of which the latter mood dependent on
 = a subst. in the ob- an impersonal verb of
 jective case) active form.
- (κ)
 Two Eng. Impersonal = Lat. act. verb infinit.
 verbs, the one act., the mood dependent on a
 other pass. verb impersonal.
- (λ)
 Two Eng. Personal Verbs = Lat. transitive verb de-
 of which the latter is pendent on an imper-
 transitive sonal verb.
- (μ)
 Eng. verb pass. used im- = Lat. verb neuter used
 personally impersonally.
- (ν)
 Eng. Verb Act. having = Lat. verb neuter used
 as subject a substan- impersonally.
 tival clause

(η)

A statement which is generally impugned by bad men,
In quod invadi solet ab improbis.

(θ)

A fact which an expert, as a rule, observes,
Quod a sciente animadverti solet.

(ι)

He determined to send the Lacedæmonian,
Placebat Laconem mitti.

(κ)

It can be seen even in their countenances,
Licet ora ipsa cernere.

(λ)

We wish to give a definition of duty,
Placet definire quid sit officium.

(μ)

It is admitted,
Constat.

(ν)

How he succeeded we cannot discover,
Quâ ratione consecutus sit latet.

(ξ)

Eng. Subst. and Verb or = Lat. verb act. dependent
verbal phrase on an impersonal verb.

(ο)

Eng. Personal Verb = Lat. impersonal verb
with a preposition.

(π)

Eng. Statements (ex- = Lat. impersonal con-
pressive of 'dissatis- struction with 'pœni-
faction,' 'regret,' &c.) tet.'
made in personal form

(ρ)

Eng. Statements (ex- = Lat. impersonal con-
pressive of 'shame,' struction with 'pudet.'
'disgrace,' &c.) made
in personal form

(σ)

Eng. Statements (ex- = Lat. impersonal con-
pressive of 'interest,' struction with 'inter-
'concernment,' &c.) est.'
made in personal form

(ξ)

Your prayers to the gods are unavailing,
Te nihil attinet tentare deos.

(ο)

They cannot agree,
Inter eos nihil convenit.

(π)

That you be not dissatisfied with your progress,
Ne te quantum proficias pœniteat.

(ρ)

Such recitations are disgraceful,
Hæc scripta pudet recitare.

(σ)

You will gain by so doing,
Tuû interest ut id facias.

.

III.—PRONOUN.

(Se.)

(a)

Eng. Verb Neuter = Lat. verb transitive with
reflexive pron.

(Quisque.)

(β)

Eng. Superlative Plural = Lat. superlative singular
with *quisque*.

(γ)

Eng. Indefinite Terms, = Lat. *quisque*.
as 'a man,' 'a person,'
'one'

(Suus, &c.)

(δ)

Eng. Dative of Personal = Lat. possessive pron. in
Pron. or Accus. after agreement with a
Verb Transitive subst.

(Idem.)

(ε)

Eng. 'the same as,' = Lat. 'idem...et,' 'idem,'
'also,' 'likewise,' 'idemque.'
'moreover'

III.—PRONOUN.

(*Se.*)

(*a*)

When he stayed at home,
Cum se domi teneret.
He fell back upon him,
Rejecit se in eum.

(*Quisque.*)

(*β*)

He demands the children of the aristocracy,
Nobilissimi cujusque liberos poscit.

(*γ*)

In proportion to a man's insight,
Ut quisque maximè perspicit.

(*Suis, &c.*)

(*δ*)

He could not fly without disgracing himself,
Fugere sine suo dedecore non poterat.

(*Idem.*)

(*ε*)

They did not consider their own interest and that of the
multitude identical,
Judicabant non idem ipsis expedire et multitudini.

(Qui.)

(\$)

Eng. Abstract Terms = Lat. relative pron. and verb.

(η)

Eng. Personal Pron. with a causal adverb = Lat. relative pron. with 'quippe,' 'utpote,' 'ut.'

(θ)

Eng. Personal Pron. with a conjunctive or disjunctive particle = Lat. relative pron.

(ι)

Eng. Verb Transitive with object and dependent final clause = Lat. verb trans. with 'qui' and subjunctive mood.

(κ)

Eng. Subst. dependent on another subst. in the possessive case = Lat. rel. governed by verb trans.

(λ)

Eng. Partitive expressions (e.g. 'some,' 'in some cases,' 'occasionally,' &c.) = Lat. 'esse' with 'qui.'

Without justice there is no generosity,
Nihil liberale quod non idem justum.

He also captured the fleet,
Idem classem cepit.

The subject is obscure as well as unnecessary,
Res obscura eademque non necessaria.

(Qui.)

(ζ)

The circumstances of civilized life,
Quæ ad vitæ societatem pertinent.

(η)

Inasmuch as he had commanded him to be sold,
Quippe quem venundari jussisset.

(θ)

And when Regulus appeared before him,
Ad quem cum venisset Regulus.

(ι)

He sends men before him to reconnoitre,
Præmittit qui videant.

(κ)

The news of Ariovistus' arrogance got abroad,
Elatum est quæ arrogantia Ariovistus usus esset.

(λ)

Some men are rather inconsistent,
Sunt qui parum sibi constant.

(μ)

Eng. Abstract Subst. in the genit. case dependent on another abstract subst. = Lat. 'qui,' with a dependent clause.

(ν)

Eng. parentheses introduced with 'such,' &c. = Lat. rel. in agreement with a subst. in ablative case qualified by 'esse.'

(ξ)

Eng. Universal Negative = Lat. '*non est qui*' with verb in the subjunct. mood.

(μ)

For the ground of the action can be satisfactorily explained,

Quod cur factum sit ratio probabilis reddi potest.

(ν)

Such was his temperance,

Quā erat temperantiā.

(ξ)

No man handles his weapons more gracefully,

Non est qui tractet arma speciosius.

IV.—PREPOSITION.

(In.)

(a)

Eng. Adjective

= Lat. subst. with 'in.'

(β)

Eng. Prepos. other than
'in'

= Lat. prepos. 'in.'

(γ)

Eng. Participle

= Lat. subst. with 'in.'

(δ)

Eng. Subst., dependent
on another subst. in
the possess. case

= Lat. subst. with 'in.'

(ε)

Eng. 'in the case of,' 'in
the matter of'

= Lat. prepos. 'in.'

(ζ)

Eng. Verbals in '*able*'

= Lat. subst. with 'in.'

(η)

Eng. Subst., being the
name of class, in *nom.*
or *objective* case *sing.*= Lat. subst. in the ablat.
case with 'in.'

IV.—PREPOSITION.

(In.)

(a)

When he proved disloyal,
Cum in officio non maneret.

(β)

He found that the second division was under arms,
Certior factus est secundam aciem in armis esse.

(γ)

That no hope of *escaping by flight* might be left them,
Ne qua spes in fugā relinqueretur.

(δ)

He puts the enemy's valour to the test,
Quid hostis in virtute posset periclitatur.

(ε)

As we have seen in the case of Catulus,
Quod in Catulo vidimus.

(ζ)

He is as blameable as if he did it,
Tam est in vitio quam si faceret.

(η)

It is a fable,
In fabulis est.

- (θ)
 Eng. Adverbial Phrase = Lat. subst. with 'in.'
- (ι)
 Eng. Statements (= 'category,' 'list,' 'series,' &c.) *Plur.* = Lat. subst. *sing.* with 'in.'
- (κ)
 Eng. Abstract Subst. *Plur.* with 'in,' or an adverbial clause = Lat. abstract subst. *sing.* with 'in.'
- (λ)
 Eng. Subst., in the possessive case, dependent on an adjective = Lat. subst. in the ablat. case with 'in.'
- (μ)
 Eng. Verb Trans. = Lat. subst. with 'in' and the 'verb esse.'

(In and Accus.)

- (α)
 Eng. Abstract Subst. = Lat. subst. qualified by another subst. in the accus. case with 'in.'

According to the Greek proverb,

Ut in Græcorum proverbio est.

He ought not to be considered as a great man,

In magnis viris non est habendus.

(θ)

If he should do so at a banquet,

Si in convivio faciat.

(ι)

To aid the needy is the first of duties,

Primum illud est in officio ut miseris opituleris.

They do not come under the category of civil rights,

Quæ non sunt in jure societatis humanæ.

(κ)

In engagements we ought to consider their meaning,

In fide quid senseris cogitandum.

(λ)

They are as guilty of injustice as if, &c.

In eadem sunt injustitiâ ut si, &c.

(μ)

We could instance many evils,

Multum mali in exemplo est.

(In and Accus.)

(α)

Of great patriotism,

Magno in patriam amore.

(β)

Eng. metaphor, with = Lat. metaphor with 'in'
 prepos. other than and the accus. case.
 'in'

(γ)

Eng. Concrete Name in = Lat. abstract name in the
 nom. or object. case accus. case with 'in.'

(δ)

Eng. periods of time and = Lat. construction with
 progression of time 'in' and the accus.

(ε)

Eng. Adverbial State- = Lat. construction with
 ments of 'degree,' 'in' and the accus.
 'measure,' 'manner,'
 &c.

(ζ)

Eng. Verb Trans. in a = Lat. periphrasis with 'in'
 finite mood and the accus.

(η)

Eng. Prepositions 'to,' = Lat. 'in' with accus.
 'unto,' 'towards,' or
 their equivalents

(β)

To be seized with illness,
In morbum incidere.
To restore (him) to the throne,
In regnum restituere.

(γ)

They made (him) a citizen,
In civitatem acceperunt.
He became an aspirant to the crown,
In spem regni obtinendi venit.

(δ)

For this year,
In hunc annum.
Hour by hour,
In horas.

(ε)

Thus, Wonderfully,
Hunc in modum. Mirum in modum.

(ζ)

He entrusted his all to the Romans,
Se suaque omnia in fidem Romanorum permisit.

(η)

The eyes of the whole household wait upon us,
Tota domus spectat in nos.

(θ)

Eng. Verb Trans. in the infinitive mood dependent on another verb in a finite mood = Lat. 'in' with subst. in the accus. case.

(ι)

Eng. Adverbial Phrase with 'in' = Lat. 'in' with accus.

(κ)

Eng. 'consequence' or 'purpose' = Lat. 'in,' with subst. in the accus.

(Ex.)

(α)

Eng. Adverb = Lat. 'e' with subst. in the ablative.

(β)

Eng. Singular Subst. in nom. or objective case = Lat. plural subst. or quasi-subst. in the ablative case with 'ex' or 'e.'

(γ)

Eng. 'in accordance with,' 'after' = Lat. 'e' or 'ex.'

(θ)

They are called upon to hazard their lives,
De vitâ in discrimen vocantur.

(ι)

In either event
(Both in prosperity and adversity),
In utramque partem.

(κ)

He nurtured it to be the destruction of his descendants,
In nepotum perniciem produxit.

(Ex.)

(α)

Opposite,
E regione.

Satisfactorily,
Ex sententiâ.

(β)

An intimate friend of the king,
Ex intimis regis.

Pudens, one of the favourites of Tigellinus,
Pudens e proximis Tigellini.

(γ)

In accordance with Persian custom,
Ex more Persarum.

- (δ)
 Eng. Adverbs (expressive of a series of events) or adverbial phrases = Lat. construction with 'e' or 'ex.'
- (ε)
 Eng. Predicate or Attributive = Lat. subst. with 'e' or 'ex.'
- (ζ)
 Eng. Parenthetical Clause = Lat. subst. with 'e' or 'ex.'
- (η)
 Eng. Statements expressive of 'contrast,' 'substitution,' &c. = Lat. construction with 'e' or 'ex.'
- (θ)
 Eng. Prepos. 'in' = Lat. 'ex.'
- (ι)
 Eng. Adjectives (expressive of 'resemblance') derived from concrete names = Lat. '*genus*' in the ablat. case with 'ex,' and qualified by a concrete subst. in the genitive case.
- (κ)
 Eng. Causal and Consecutive Particles = Lat. 'ex,' with the relative in the ablative.

(δ)

The Ædui went on delaying from day to day,
Diem ex die ducere Ædui.

Five days after,
Dies ex eo die quintus.

(ε)

Whether it was requisite or not,
Utrum ex usu esset necne (quæritur).

(ζ)

The Germans, as their custom is,
Ex consuetudine sua Germani.

(η)

But courage made these very great difficulties easy,
Quæ facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redigit.

To be refreshed after toil, Many are made one,
Se ex labore reficere. Unus fit ex pluribus.

(θ)

He placed them in ambush,
Ex insidiis eos collocavit.

(ι)

Provided it be not brutish,
Modo ne sit ex pecudum genere.

(κ)

And so it comes to pass,
Ex quo fit ut.

(λ)

Eng. Adverbs expressive of 'measure' and 'degree' = Lat. 'ex,' with '*pars*.'

(μ)

Eng. Adjectival Clause or its equivalent = Lat. 'ex,' with two substantives in apposition.

(Sub.)

(α)

Eng. Prepos. 'at' = Lat. 'sub,' with the ablat. case.

(β)

Eng. Adjective expressive of 'subjection,' &c. = Lat. 'sub,' with subst. in the ablat. case.

(γ)

Eng. Adverbial Phrases expressive of 'nearness' in time = Lat. 'sub,' with the accusative case.

(δ)

Eng. Prepos. 'in' = Lat. 'sub,' with the ablat. case.

(λ)

Not even in the slightest degree,
Ne minimā quidem ex parte.

(μ)

The rebellion which arose in the consulship of Metellus,
Motus ex Metello consule civicus.

(Sub.)

(α)

At the foot of the mount,
Sub montis radicibus.

(β)

Subject to Rome,
Sub Romanorum ditione.
There is a lawsuit,
Sub iudice lis est.

(γ)

As the evening drew nigh,
Sub vesperum.

About the cockcrowing,
Sub galli cantum.

Just before Troy's sad funerals,
Sub lachrymosa Trojæ funera.

(δ)

In the open air,
Sub divo.

*(A, ab.)**(a)*

Eng. Temporal Adverbs = Lat. 'a' or 'ab,' with a
subst.

(β)

Eng. Adverbs of Place = Lat. 'a' or 'ab,' with a
subst.

*(Inter.)**(a)*

Eng. Adverb = Lat. 'inter,' with a subst.
or its equivalent.

(β)

Eng. Reflexive State- = Lat. construction with
ments, e.g. 'one an- 'inter.'
other,' &c.

(γ)

Eng. Prepos. 'between' = Lat. 'inter.'

(A, ab.)

(a)

From his boyhood,

A puero.

Ever since the reign of Augustus,

Fam inde ab Augusto.

(β)

In the direction of 'Sequania' it reaches the Rhine,

Ab Sequanis flumen Rhenum attingit.

On the flank,

Ab laterc.

On the right wing,

A dextro cornu.

(Inter.)

(a)

It is universally admitted,

Constat inter omnes.

(β)

They feared one another,

Inter se timebant.

The intercourse of man with man,

Societas hominum inter ipsos.

Citizens have many things in common,

Multa civibus inter se communia.

(γ)

It lies between excess and defect,

Est inter nimium et parum.

*(Apud.)**(a)*

Eng. Prepos. 'in,' with the name of a '*country*,' &c. = Lat. 'apud,' with the name of the '*inhabitants*.'

(β)

Eng. references to 'authors,' 'writers,' &c. in various grammatical forms = Lat. 'apud,' with the 'author's' name.

(γ)

Eng. Adverbs or quasi-adverbs of Time = Lat. 'apud,' with a personal noun.

(δ)

Eng. Phrases expressive of '*nearness*' in relation, situation, &c. = Lat. construction with 'apud.'

(ε)

Eng. Adjective or adjectival phrase of reflexive meaning = Lat. 'apud,' with reflexive pronoun.

*(Per.)**(a)*

Eng. 'by' or 'by means of' = Lat. 'per.'

(β)

Eng. 'over,' 'across' = Lat. 'per.'

(*Apud.*)

(*a*)

In Thrace,
Apud Thracas.

(*β*)

Ennius remarks,
Est apud Ennium.

(*γ*)

In the days of our forefathers,
Apud majores nostros.

(*δ*)

In addressing you I may be allowed to boast,
Licet mihi apud te gloriari.

(*ε*)

They are scarcely in their senses,
Vix sunt apud se.

(*Per.*)

(*a*)

By letter,
Pcr literas.

(*β*)

He marched over the Alps,
Iter pcr Alpes erat.

(γ)

Eng. 'on account of,' 'in consequence of,' 'by reason of' = Lat. 'per.'

(δ)

Eng. 'in,' with participle or its equivalent = Lat. 'per,' with plural subst.

(ε)

Eng. 'for my part,' 'as far as I am concerned' = Lat. 'per me.'

(ζ)

Eng. 'it is owing to you that' = Lat. 'per te stat.'

(η)

Eng. Abstract Subst. = Lat. substantival phrase with 'per.'

(θ)

Eng. Participial Construction, or quasi-adverb = Lat. 'per.'

(Ad.)

(α)

Eng. Final Clause = Lat. 'ad,' with gerundive.

(β)

Eng. Concrete Subst. qualified by an adj. = Lat. adj. limited by 'ad' and an abstract subst.

(γ)

In consequence of age,
Per ætatem.

(δ)

The day was spent in sin,
Exactus per scelera dies.

(ε)

You may, as far as I am concerned,
Per me licet.

(ζ)

It is owing to you,
Per te stat.

(η)

A fondness for extortion,
Auferendi per injuriam cupiditas.

(θ)

Under the cloak of friendship,
Per simulationem amicitiae.

(*Ad.*)

(α)

In order to plead his case,
Ad causam dicendam.

(β)

A sharp trickster,
Ad fraudem acutus.

(γ)

Eng. 'as many as,' 'to
the number of' = Lat. 'ad.'

(δ)

Eng. 'as far as anything
goes,' 'for the purposes
of anything,' &c. = Lat. construction with
'ad.'

(ε)

Eng. 'up to,' 'until,'
'till,' &c. = Lat. 'ad.'

(ζ)

Eng. 'in accordance
with,' 'in compliance
with,' &c. = Lat. 'ad.'

(η)

Eng. Statements imply-
ing 'purpose,' 'motive,'
'object,' &c. = Lat. 'ad,' with subst.

(θ)

Eng. Adverbs, e.g. 'just,'
'nearly' = Lat. 'ad,' used adver-
bially.

(ι)

Eng. Adj. e.g. 'tem-
porary' = Lat. 'ad,' with subst.

(κ)

Eng. Verb in the Infini-
tive dependent on an-
other finite verb = Lat. 'ad,' with subst.

(γ)

As many as ten thousand men,
Ad hominum millia decem.

(δ)

For the purposes of fighting it was a great hindrance,
Magno ad pugnam impedimento erat.

(ε)

The battle lasted till a late hour of the night,
Ad multam noctem pugnatum est.

(ζ)

To rule in subjection to another,
Ad alterius præscriptum imperare.

(η)

They did their utmost to increase their speed,
Nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt.

They are sought out to supply the necessities of life,
Expetuntur ad usus vite necessarios.

(θ)

Just four thousand men having been slain,
Occisis ad hominum millibus quatuor.

(ι)

Brief and temporary,
Brevis et ad tempus.

(κ)

So far as it has power to plague,
Quantum valet ad pestem.

(λ)

Eng. Apposition Clause = Lat. construction with
with or without an in- 'ad.'
troductory particle

(μ)

Eng. 'in comparison of,' = Lat. 'ad.'
'compared to'

(De.)

(α)

Eng. 'about,' quā time = Lat. 'de.'

(β)

Eng. Final Clause = Lat. subst. with 'de.'

(γ)

Eng. Adverbs 'unexpectedly,' 'purposely,'
'anew' = Lat. 'de,' with subst. or
adj. used substanti-
vally.

(δ)

Eng. 'an ordinary personage' = Lat. phrase with 'de.'

(ε)

Eng. complex terms = Lat. periphrasis with 'de.'

(λ)

Serving as an illustration of the loss of the empire,
Ad exemplum amissi imperii.

(μ)

Compared to Manlius he is a cipher,
Nihil est ad Manlium.

(De.)

(α)

About the third watch,
De tertiâ vigiliâ.

(β)

He sent ambassadors to treat of peace,
Legatos de pace misit.

(γ)

Unexpectedly,
De improviso.

Purposely, Anew,
De industriâ. De novo.

(δ)

An ordinary personage,
Unus de multis.

(ε)

The ballot,
Occulta de honore suffragia.

*(Pro.)**(a)*

Eng. 'compared with,' 'in proportion to,' &c. = Lat. 'pro.'

(β)

Eng. 'instead of,' 'for,' 'in lieu of' = Lat. 'pro.'

(γ)

Eng. Adverbs 'manfully,' and quasi-adverb 'according to circumstances' = Lat. phrases with 'pro.'

(δ)

Eng. 'on behalf of,' &c. = Lat. 'pro.'

(Contra.)

Eng. 'contrary to,' 'a breach of,' 'a sin against' = Lat. 'contra.'

*(Cum.)**(a)*

Eng. Conditional or quasi-conditional clause = Lat. substantive with 'cum.'

(Pro.)

(α)

Compared with the number of the enemy,
Pro hostium numero.

To make preparations for war on a scale commensurate
with the danger,

Pro magnitudine periculi bellum parare.

(β)

To mistake ignorance for knowledge,
Incognita pro cognitis habere.

(γ)

As a man should do,
Pro virili parte.

As occasion requires,
Pro re natā.

(δ)

To die for his country,
Pro patriā mori.

(Contra.)

It is a breach of duty,
Contra officium est.

(Cum.)

(α)

He did not approve of even an enemy's death when
accompanied with crime,

Ne hostis quidem interitum cum scelere approbavit.

Politeness joined with good taste,

Vitæ cultus cum elegantia.

(β)

Eng. 'of' sometimes = Lat. 'cum.'

(γ)

Eng. statements expressive of 'participation,'
'communion,' &c. = Lat. construction with
'cum.'

*(Præ.)**(α)*

Eng. 'in consequence of' = Lat. 'præ.'

(β)

Eng. 'by reason of' = Lat. 'præ.'

(β)

That he might not regain the favour of his own people,
Ne cum suis in gratiam rediret.

(γ)

I and you have this in common,
Mihi hoc tecum commune est.

I have nothing to do with other men's affairs,
Nil est mihi cum alienis.

(Præ.)

(α)

The lot of the Sequani was rather hard compared with
that of the rest,
Gravior fortuna Sequanorum præ reliquorum.

(β)

By reason of weeping,
Præ lachrymis.

V.—CONJUNCTION.

(Si, nisi.)

(a)

Eng. 'by,' with Participle or Substantive = Lat. construction with 'si.'

(β)

Eng. Subject or object of verb qualified by a subst. in the possess. case = Lat. clause with 'si.'

(γ)

Eng. 'in the hope,' 'with the expectation,' &c. = Lat. 'si,' with 'forte.'

(δ)

Eng. 'except on the condition,' 'except in the event' = Lat. 'nisi si' or 'nisi' with ablat. absolute.

(ε)

Eng. Privative Adjectives, &c. = Lat. adj. or participle with 'nisi.'

(ζ)

Eng. 'whether,' after verbs of expectation, &c. = Lat. 'si.'

V.—CONJUNCTION.

(Si, nisi.)

(a)

He thought that by surrendering the town he should retain it,

Sic putavit retenturum si oppidum tradidisset.

(β)

The peace of his life is not to be wondered at in the least,

Minimè mirandum est si vita ejus fuit segura.

(γ)

Hoping that he would be able,

Si fortè posset.

(δ)

Except in the event of Cæsar's affording help,

Nisi si quid in Cæsare sit auxilii.

There could be no settlement except on condition of their laying down arms,

Nulla erat conditio nisi traditis armis.

(ε)

The fact that he did not come uninvited is a proof,

Testimonium est quod, nisi rogatus, non venerit.

(ζ)

The enemy waited to see whether our men would cross,

Hostes expectabant si nostri transirent.

(η)

Eng. 'any,' 'whoever' = Lat. 'si' with pronoun
indefinite.

(θ)

Eng. 'so far—as,' &c. = Lat. construction with
'ita—si.'

(ι)

Eng. 'but if' = Lat. 'quod si.'

(κ)

Eng. 'only,' 'not other-
wise' = Lat. 'non—nisi.'

(λ)

Eng. Subst. with 'some' = Lat. construction with
qualified by another 'si' and indefinite pro-
subst. in the possess. noun.
case

(μ)

Eng. Abstract Subst. = Lat. construction with
'si' and indefinite pro-
noun.

(ν)

Eng. 'after' or 'when' = Lat. 'si' with the future-
in reference to a con- perfect tense.
templated action

(η)

Nor are the Stoics, who may have been so, worthy of
attention,

Nec audiendi sunt si qui fuerunt Stoici.

(θ)

It is right so far as it is voluntary,

Ita justum est si est voluntarium.

(ι)

But if,

Quod si.

(κ)

It could be done by Nero's assassination, but not other-
wise.

Id fieri non poterat nisi occiso Nerone.

(λ)

Some expression of that kind is the most likely to occur,

Maxime in promptu est si quid tale dici potest

(μ)

In order that we may perceive defects,

Ut cernamus si quid delinquitur.

(ν)

After a few preliminary observations I will proceed to
speak of it,

Dicere aggrediar si pauca prius dixero.

- (o)
 Eng. Substantival Clause as subject of the principal verb = Lat. clause with 'si.'
- (π)
 Eng. oath 'as I live' = Lat. 'si vivo.'
- (Ut.)
 (a)
 Eng. Antithetical Clauses, e. g. 'on the one hand—on the other,' &c. = Lat. 'ut—sic.'
- (β)
 Eng. clause expressive of a consequence, e.g. 'so as,' 'so that,' 'such as' = Lat. 'ut,' with subjunctive.
- (γ)
 Eng. Substantive or Substantival Clause, the subject of a principal verb = Lat. verb in subjunctive with 'ut.'
- (δ)
 Eng. parallel statements of identity, proportion, &c. = Lat. 'idem—ut si' and 'ut.'

(o)

To have advocated the cause of the allies was their laudable ambition,

Laudem capere studebant si socios defendissent.

(π)

As I live,
Si vivo.

(Ut.)

(a)

On the one hand his virtues were illustrious, while on the other his vices were overwhelming,

Ut virtutibus eluxit sic vitiis est obrutus.

(β)

His progress in the work was such as—
Eò rem perduxit ut—

(γ)

It is right to avoid the infliction of injury,
Iustitiæ est ut ne cui quis noceat.

(δ)

Embezzlement is no greater wrong,
In eâdem sunt injustitiâ ut si in suam rem aliena convertant.

Men (so we have learnt) are to be respected in proportion to, &c.,

Accepimus colendum esse quemque maximè ut quisque maximè, &c.

(ε)

Eng. Causal Particles = Lat 'ut qui' with sub-
with Demonstrative junctive.
and Personal Pronouns

(Nc.)

(α)

Eng. indignant appeals, = Lat. 'ne' with accus. and
exclamations, &c. infin.

(β)

Eng. 'much less' = Lat. 'nedum' with sub-
junctive.

(γ)

Eng. parenthetical 'not = Lat. 'ne dicam.'
to say'

(Modo.)

Eng. Conditional State- = Lat. 'modo' qualifying
ments, whether intro- adjectives and verbs.
duced by 'provided
that,' 'granting that,' or
in the form of adjec-
tives, participles, &c.

(Quum.)

(α)

Eng. antithetical clauses = Lat. 'quum—tum.'
and words, e.g. 'both
—and,' 'as well—as,'
'on the one hand—on
the other'

(ε)

Because he had proved victorious,
Ut cui victoria evenisset.

(Ne.)

(α)

That he should be so weak! as to,
Adeone impotenti esse animo! ut.

(β)

Much less will language remain in honour,
Nedum sermonum stet honos.

(γ)

Not to say 'foolishly,'
Ne dicam stultè.

(Modo.)

Let him serve as many deserving persons as possible,
Quàm plurimis, modo dignis, se utilem præbeat.
Provided that it be not brutish,
Modo ne sit ex pecudum genere.

(Quum.)

(α)

Plans hostile both to his country and to himself,
Consilia quum patriæ tum sibi inimica.

(β)

Eng. 'as soon as ever,' = Lat. 'quum primum,'
 'more so than ever' 'quum maximè.'

(An.)

(α)

Eng. 'I am half inclined' = Lat. 'dubito an.'

(β)

Eng. 'whether—or' = Lat. 'utrum—an.'

(γ)

Eng. Adverbs 'possibly,' = Lat. 'haud scio an.'
 'perhaps,' 'maybe'

(Quàm.)

(α)

Eng. 'three days after,' = Lat. 'post diem tertium
 &c. quàm,' &c.

(β)

Eng. 'nothing — but,' = Lat. 'nihil aliud—quàm.'
 'only'

(γ)

Eng. 'than' qualifying
 an Abstract Subst. = Lat. 'quàm' with de-
 pendent clause, e.g.
 'quam quum,' &c.

(β)

As soon as possible,

Quum primum potuit.

They obey him principally after his decease,

Parent quum maximè mortuo.

(An.)

(α)

I am half inclined to place him before all,

Dubito an hunc primum omnium ponam.

(β)

Consider whether an interview or a correspondence
be the more agreeable,*Delibera utrum colloqui malis an per literas agere.*

(γ)

Possibly it is enough that he should repent of his wrong-
doing,*Haud scio an satis sit cum injuriæ suæ pœnitere.*

(Quàm.)

(α)

Three days after his arrival in Sicily,

Post diem tertium quàm Siciliam attigerat.

(β)

To arm the king was his sole endeavour,

Neque aliud quicquam egit quàm regem armavit.

(γ)

There is no tie stronger than the, &c.,

Societatum nulla firmior quàm cum, &c.

(δ)

Eng. 'too' with Adj. and = Lat. comparative with
 Verb in the Infin. 'quàm ut.'
 Mood

(ε)

Eng. 'so' with Adj. or = Lat. 'quàm.'
 Adv.

(Unde, quo, quà.)

(α)

Eng. 'the means of,' 'the = Lat. dependent clause
 wherewithal to,' as with 'unde.'
 subject or object of a
 principal verb

(β)

Eng. Relative in Adjec- = Lat. relative in adverbial
 tival form 'to which,' form, e.g. 'quò,' 'quà.'
 'at which'

(δ)

Too proud to do it,
Superbior quàm ut faciat.

(ε)

So affectionately !
Quàm familiariter !

(*Unde, quo, quò.*)

(α)

They had not left enough to bury them,
Unde efferentur non reliquerant.

(β)

And there was nothing on which he could lay his hand,
Neque quò manus porrigeret suppetebat.
That he might have a place of escape,
Ut habeat quò fugeret ad salutem.

VI. IDIOMATIC CONSTRUCTIONS.

COMPARATIVE IDIOMS.

(a)

Eng. 'rather,' 'some-
what' = Lat. comparative.

(β)

Eng. statements expres- = Lat. comparative with
sive of 'increase' or 'facere,' &c.
'addition'

(γ)

Eng. 'more than usual,' = Lat. comparative of adj.
'with extraordinary,' or adverb.
&c.

(δ)

Eng. qualifying phrase = Lat. comparative.
'more or less'

(ε)

Eng. 'in proportion to,' = Lat. compar. with *hōc—*
'so much more—be- *quòd, eò—quo.*
cause'

(ζ)

Eng. 'above the average,' = Lat. comparative form
'more than the ma- of the adj.
jority,' &c.

VI. IDIOMATIC CONSTRUCTIONS.

COMPARATIVE IDIOMS.

(α)

Because they behaved rather stubbornly,
Quod contumaciùs se gesserant.

(β)

They sent messengers to tell him of it,
Miserunt qui eum certiores facerent.

(γ)

The mob talked with more than its accustomed freedom,
Vulgus liberius loquebatur.

In any serious difficulty they went together,
Hi, si quid erat duriùs concurrebant.

(δ)

Most of his doings are more or less obscure,
Obscuriora sunt ejus gesta pleraque.

(ε)

The misfortune was so far heavier because, &c.,
Hæc gravior fortuna erat quodd, &c.

(ζ)

Men who are more magnanimous than the majority,
In quibus major est animus.

(η)

Eng. 'too,' 'overmuch,' = Lat. comparative.
 'excessively'

(θ)

Eng. 'it would be,' with = Lat. 'est' with neut.
 comparat. e.g. 'æquius comparat.
 est'

(ι)

Eng. 'sooner or later' = Lat. 'serius ocius.'

ADVERBIAL IDIOMS.

(α)

Eng. Preposition and = Lat. adjective &c. used
 Substantive or Eng. adverbially, Lat. parti-
 Adverb ciple used adverbially.

(η)

He is too fiery,
Ferventior est.

(θ)

It would be more equitable,
Æquius est.

(ι)

Sooner or later,
Serius oxyus.

ADVERBIAL IDIOMS.

(α)

They accused him in his absence,
Absentem reum fecerunt.

He did it under compulsion,
Coactus fecit.

Men who rule in a civil capacity,
Qui togati reipublicæ præsumt.

He did it angrily,
Iratus fecit.

He gave himself wholly to his country,
Se totum reipublicæ tradidit.

He suffered principally,
Is princeps pœnas persolvit.

An officer appointed annually,
Qui creatur annuus.

(β)

Eng. Superlative Adverb = Lat. subst. in ablat. case
qualified by a superlat.
adj.

(γ)

Eng. Adverbial clause = Lat. subst. put in appo-
sition.
with 'when,' 'while,'
or Prepos. with Ab-
stract Subst.

(δ)

Eng. Verb qualified by = Lat. subst. in ablat. case
an Adverb qualified by an adjective.

DOUBLE-NEGATIVE IDIOMS.

(α)

Eng. Negative State- = Lat. double-neg. con-
ment qualified by struction with 'neque
'without,' &c. and a —nisi.'
Subst.

(β)

Eng. Positive Statement = Lat. double-neg. con-
struction with 'neque
—non.'

(γ)

Eng. Positive Adverb = Lat. double-neg. con-
struction with 'non
sine' and subst.

(β)

I think he may be most justly praised,
Videtur jure optimo posse laudari.

(γ)

He did many things in his boyhood,
Multa fecit puer.

(δ)

He pressed onward, marching by day and by night,
Nocturnis diurnisque itineribus contendit.

Uphill,
Adverso colle.

DOUBLE-NEGATIVE IDIOMS.

(α)

His release without payment was an impossibility,
Neque emitti poterat nisi pecuniam solvisset.

(β)

In fact it was self-evident,
Neque vero non fuit apertum.

(γ)

They conducted the business carefully,
Non sine curâ rem administrârunt.

To his advantage,
Non sine quæstu.

- (δ)
Eng. 'a few,' 'some little' = Lat. 'non nemo,' 'non nihil.'
- (θ)
Eng. Positive Adverb, e.g. 'successfully' = Lat. neg. adverb with 'non,' e.g. 'non nequidquam.'
- (ζ)
Eng. Positive Verb, e.g. 'to know' = Lat. neg. verb with 'non,' e.g. 'non ignorare.'
- (η)
Eng. Privative Subst. or equivalent, e.g. 'omission' with negative = Lat. double-negative, e.g. 'non facere.'

QUASI-SUBSTANTIVE IDIOMS.

- (α)
Eng. Abstract Subst. = Lat. subst. qualified by an adj.
- (β)
Eng. Subst. = Lat. adj. without subst.

(δ)

There were a few who recognized Thyus,
Fuit non nemo qui agnosceret Thyum.

(ε)

Their attempt to cross succeeded,
Non nequidquam ausi erant transire.
Some little—in some measure,
Non nihil.

(ζ)

To be aware of,
Non ignorare.

(η)

The omission is not a breach of duty,
Non est contra officium non facere.
It is unlawful for a good man to withhold,
Non reddere viro bono non licet.
Far from being a mark of virtue it is, &c.
Non modo virtutis non est sed etiam, &c.
The mind cannot be idle,
Nihil agere animus non potest.

QUASI-SUBSTANTIVE IDIOMS.

(α)

He was desirous of revolution,
Novis rebus studebat.

(β)

They are cut down as criminals,
Pro noxiis conciduntur.

- (γ)
Eng. Abstract Subst. = Lat. relat. clause.
- (δ)
Eng. Subst. qualified by an adj. = Lat. verb in the infinitive qualified by an adverb.
- (ε)
Eng. Negative Abstract Subst. = Lat. verb passive qualified by a negative adverb.
- (ζ)
Eng. Abstract Subst., e.g. 'ignorance' = Lat. adjective, plural, neuter, e.g. 'incognita.'
- (η)
Eng. Subst. qualified by another subst. in gen. case = Lat. verb in the infinitive qualified by a substantive as its object.
- (θ)
Eng. Abstract Subst. = Lat. subst. qualified by another subst. in genit. case.
- (ι)
Eng. Abstract Subst. dependent on another in the possess. case = Lat. oblique interrog. clause or relative clause.
- (κ)
Eng. Substantive with another in the possess. case = Lat. subst. with participle, &c.

(γ)

In war he discovered his character,
Qualis esset aperuit in bello.

(δ)

Elegant language is characteristic of oratory,
Oratoris est proprium ornate dicere.

(ε)

To avoid impropriety,
Ne quid indecorè fiat.

(ζ)

They mistake ignorance for knowledge,
Incognita pro cognitis habent.

(η)

The requital of a pledge,
Reddere depositum.

(θ)

Ambition,
Gloriæ cupiditas.

(ι)

To judge of the fitness of things,
Judicare quid aptè fiat.

The conveniences of life,
Quæ sunt utiliter ad hominum vitam.

(κ)

The loss of Hector,
Ademptus Hector.

(λ)

Eng. compound word = Lat. subst. with adj. or
participle.

ADJECTIVAL-IDIOMS.

(α)

Eng. Adj. and Subst. = Two Lat. substantives.

(β)

Eng. Proper Name with
preposition = Lat. adj.

(γ)

Eng. Subst. = Lat. adj. with ellipse of
subst.

(δ)

Eng. Subst. qualified by
an adj. = Lat. subst. qualified by
another subst. in the
genit. case.

(ε)

Eng. Subst. qualified by
an adj. = Lat. subst. qualified by
another subst. with
preposition.

(ζ)

Eng. Adj. sometimes = Lat. adj. qualified by a
subst. in the genit.
case.

(λ)

Shipwreck,
Fractæ naves.

ADJECTIVAL IDIOMS.

(α)

An urgent occasion demands it,
Tempus necessitasque postulat.

(β)

In the war with Perseus,
In Persico bello.
Calamity sustained at Leuctra,
Leuctrica calamitas.

(γ)

Let it be granted even to strangers,
Tribuatur vel ignoto.

(δ)

Weak health,
Valetudinis imbecillitas.

(ε)

They have natural advantages,
Habent a naturâ adjumenta.

(ζ)

Something monstrous and brutish,
Immane quiddam et belluarum simile.

(η)

Eng. Adj. sometimes = Lat. subst. in genit. case.

PRIVATIVE-IDIOMS.

(α)

Eng. Positive Phrases, = Lat. privative idiom, e.g.
e.g. 'as few as possible' 'quàm minimè multa.'

(β)

Eng. Positive Terms, e.g. = Lat. privative equivalent,
'annoying' e.g. 'non ad nutum.'

(γ)

Eng. Positive Adverbs, = Lat. privative idiom, e.g.
e.g. 'greatly' 'non mediocriter.'

(δ)

Eng. Positive Verb, e.g. = Lat. privative, e.g. 'non
'to be proof against' frangi.'

(ε)

Eng. Compound Privative, e.g. 'uncommon' = Lat. 'non' with the positive.

(η)

Convivial sayings,
Convivii dicta.

PRIVATIVE-IDIOMS.

(α)

In order that as few traces as possible might remain,
Ut quàm minimè multa vestigia manerent.

(β)

If anything is done to displease him,
Si qua res non ad nutum ejus facta sit.
 We live among fallible men,
Vivitur non cum perfectis hominibus.

(γ)

So that he greatly troubled the minds of all,
Ut non mediocriter omnium mentes perturbaret.
 They fought resolutely and bravely,
Constanter ac non timide pugnatum est.

(δ)

He who is proof against fear.
Qui metu non frangatur.
 Very many things must be done, and very many things
 must be omitted,
Permulta et facienda et non facienda.

(ε)

Extraordinary advantage,
Non mediocris utilitas.
 On a self-evident subject he produces needless testimony,
Utitur in re non dubiis testibus non necessariis.

PARIA CUM PARIBUS-IDIOM.

(a)

Eng. 'one another' = Lat. repetition of the noun, e.g. 'cives civibus.'

(β)

Eng. 'severally,' 'respectively,' &c. = Lat. repetition of distributive numeral, e.g. 'singuli singulos,' &c.

(γ)

Eng. 'himself and his property,' &c. = Lat. 'se suaque.'

(δ)

Eng. 'some—other,' 'to each other,' &c. = Lat. 'aliud—alio,' 'alius—alii.'

(ε)

Eng. Adjective expressive of 'reciprocity,' 'interchange,' 'reaction,' &c. = Lat. repetition of subst., e.g. 'hominum inter homines,' &c.

PARIA CUM PARIBUS-IDIOM.

(a)

He thought it right for citizens to spare one another,
Cives civibus parcere æquum censebat.

(β)

Whom they had respectively chosen,
Quos singuli singulos delegerant.

(γ)

He gave himself and all his property in trust,
Se suaque omnia in fidem permisit.

(δ)

Some duties are more important than others,
Officium aliud alio majus.

That they might be of mutual advantage to each other,
Ut ipsi inter se alius alii prodesse possent.

(ε)

To strengthen man's social ties,
Devincire hominum inter homines societatem.

To allow another to take fire from our hearth,
Pati ab igne ignem capere.

Many witty sayings of many men,
Multa multorum facetè dicta.

So that degrees of obligation exist in every other relation of life,
Ut gradatim reliqua reliquis debeantur.

One man is the source of another's suffering,
Homini ab homine nascitur injuria.

VII. SPECIAL WORD-IDIOMS.

*(Res.)**(a)*

Eng. Impersonal or = Lat. construction with
General Statements 'res.'

(β)

Eng. Abstract, and col- = Lat. 'res' qualified by
lective terms an adj., e.g. 'res
comica.'

*(Animus.)**(a)*

Eng. Adverbs expressing = Lat. 'animus' in the
states of mind ablat. qualified by an
adjective.

(β)

Eng. Abstract Nouns = Lat 'animus' qualified
expressing affections, by an adjective.
dispositions, passions,
&c.

(γ)

Eng. 'intend,' 'purpose,' = Lat. 'cui esse in animo.'
'design'

VII. SPECIAL WORD-IDIOMS.

(*Res.*)

(*a*)

They proceed from words to blows,
Abit res a consilio ad vires.

The supply of corn,
Res frumentaria.

(*β*)

In the army,
In re militari.

Contracts,
Res contractæ.

Comedy,
Res comica.

(*Animus.*)

(*a*)

Dion did not bear it calmly,
Non tulit hoc animo æquo Dion.

(*β*)

Loyalty to the Roman people,
Bonus animus in populum Romanum.

(*γ*)

He intended doing so,
Sibi erat in animo facere.

(δ)

Eng. 'for amusement' = Lat. 'animi causâ.'

Eng. 'heartily' = Lat. 'ex animo.'

(Pars.)

(α)

Eng. 'majority,' 'minority' = Lat. 'major pars,' 'minor pars.'

(β)

Eng. 'to a great extent,'
'in a great measure' = Lat. 'magnam partem,'
accusative used absolutely.

(γ)

Eng. 'it is the part of'
—'the duty of'—'the
office of' = Lat. 'partes sunt,' &c.

(δ)

Eng. 'in either event' = Lat. 'in utramque partem.'

(Nihil.)

(α)

Eng. Substantive with
Negat. Adj. = Lat. 'nihil' with subst.
or quasi-subst. in the
genit.

(δ)

For amusement,

Animi causâ.

Heartily,

Ex animo.

(Pars.)

(α)

Majority,

Major Pars.

(β)

To a great extent,

Magnam partem.

(γ)

It is the part of justice to abstain from wrong,

Iustitiæ partes sunt non violare.

(δ)

In prosperity and adversity,

In utramque partem.

(Nihil.)

(α)

No danger,

Nihil periculi.

No remainder,

Nihil reliqui.

(β)

Eng. Substantive with Negat. Adj. = Lat. 'nihil' qualified by pass. participle or gerundive.

(γ)

Eng. Substantive with Negat. Adj. = Lat. 'nihil' with plural subst. in the genitive.

(δ)

Eng. 'not at all' with a verb = Lat. 'nihil' with a verb.

(ε)

Eng. Neg. Comparisons = Lat. 'nihil' qualified by a neuter adj. in the comparative degree.

(Ferre.)

(α)

Eng. 'to pass a law' = Lat. 'legem ferre.'

(β)

Eng. Verbs expressing degrees of passiveness = Lat. 'ferre' qualified by an adverb.

(Gerere.)

(α)

Eng. 'to act well or ill,' &c. = Lat. 'bene, malè rem gerere.'

(β)

They thought there was no obstacle in the way of the conquerors,

Victoribus nihil impeditum arbitrabantur.

There was no ground for fear as to the result of the war,
Nihil de bello timendum erat.

It is quite unconnected with virtue,
Nihil habet cum virtute conjunctum.

(γ)

No snares,

Nihil insidiarum.

(δ)

That you err not at all from the dignity of wisdom,
Ut nihil a sapientis dignitate discedas.

(ε)

Nothing can surpass their folly,

Iis nihil potest esse dementius.

(Ferre.)

(α)

He passed a law that no man, &c.,

Legem tulit ne quis.

(β)

To be grieved at,

Graviter ferre quid.

(Gerere.)

(α)

To fail,

Malè rem gerere.

(β)

Eng. 'to represent' or = Lat. 'personam gerere.'
 'act the part of'

(γ)

Eng. 'feats,' 'exploits,' &c. = Lat. 'res gestæ.'

(δ)

Eng. 'wage wars'—'fight = Lat. 'bella gerere' —
 battles,' &c. 'prœlia gerere.'

(ε)

Eng. Verbs expressing = Lat. 'gerere' with per-
 personal conduct sonal pronoun qualified
 by an adj.

(ζ)

Eng. 'task' or 'business' = Lat. 'res gerenda.'

(Agere.)

(α)

Eng. 'to entreat a per- = Lat. 'agere cum quo ut.'
 son'

(β)

Eng. 'to keep watch' = Lat. 'agere vigilias.'

(γ)

Eng. 'to correspond' = Lat. 'per literas agere.'

(β)

To represent the state,
Personam gerere civitatis.

(γ)

Exploits,
Res gestæ.

(δ)

To fight battles,
Prælia gerere.

(ε)

To humble yourself,
Te minorem gerere.

(ζ)

In every business,
In omni re gerendâ.

(*Agere.*)

(α)

He entreated Cimon to give,
Egit cum Cimone ut daret.

(β)

To keep watch,
Agere vigiliâs.

(γ)

To correspond,
Per literas agere.

(δ)

Eng. 'to treat of any-
thing' = Lat. 'agere de.'

(ε)

Eng. 'he is ruined' = Lat. 'actum est de,' &c.

(ζ)

Eng. 'active life' = Lat. 'res agendæ.'

(Facere.)

(α)

Eng. 'to accuse anyone' = Lat. 'reum quem facere.'

(β)

Eng. 'to gain by any-
thing' = Lat. 'id lucri facere.'

(γ)

Eng. 'to honour much,
more, very much' = Lat. 'magni, pluris, plur-
imi facere.'

(δ)

Eng. 'to give the chance
of'—'to yield, surren-
der anything' = Lat. 'potestatem facere,'
with genitive of thing
or person.

(ε)

Eng. 'to have or cause
to have plenty of' — Lat. 'copiam facere ali-
cujus rei.'

(δ)

To treat of particulars,
Agere de singulis.

(ε)

The army is ruined,
Actum est de exercitu.

(ζ)

Born to be active,
Natus rebus agendis.

(*Facere.*)

(α)

To accuse,
Reum facere quem.

(β)

And he gained thereby,
Quæ fecit lucrī.

(γ)

They felt aggrieved at that one man being more honoured than they all,
Graviter ferebant illum unum pluris quam se omnes fieri.

(δ)

He gave himself up,
Sui fecit potestatem.
He offered the enemy battle,
Hostibus pugnandi potestatem fecit.

(ε)

In order to have a plentiful supply of corn,
Ut frumenti copiam faceret.

(ξ)

Eng. 'to make a speech' = Lat. 'facere verba.'

(η)

Eng. Imperatives 'take care,' 'be well,' &c. = Lat. 'fac cures,' 'fac valeas,' &c.

(θ)

Eng. 'let it be supposed that'—'grant that' = Lat. Fac.

(Dare.)

(α)

Eng. 'to attempt to' = Lat. 'dare operam ut.'

(β)

Eng. 'to rout' = Lat. 'in fugam dare.'

(γ)

Eng. 'to blame for' = Lat. 'vitio dare alicui.'

(Habere.)

(α)

Eng. 'to honour anyone' = Lat. 'habere honorem alicui.'

(ζ)

To speak,
Facere verba.

(η)

Be careful,
Fac cures.

(θ)

Let it be supposed,
Fac.

(*Dare.*)

(α)

To attempt,
Dare operam ut.

(β)

To put to flight,
In fugam dare.

(γ)

The rest would have been blamed if, &c.,
Vitio datum esset cæteris si, &c.

(*Habere.*)

(α)

To honour the king,
Honorem habere regi.

(β)

Eng. 'to be married to' = Lat. 'habere quem in
matrimonio.'

(γ)

Eng. 'to esteem, con- = Lat. 'habere.'
sider as,' &c.

(δ)

Eng. 'to be in this or = Lat. 'se habere.'
that condition'

(ε)

Eng. Perfect Definite = Lat. 'habere,' with past
participle passive.

(ζ)

Eng. 'to distinguish' = Lat. 'habere delectum.'

(η)

Eng. 'to be satisfied = Lat. 'satis habere,' with
with' a verb in the infinitive.

(θ)

Eng. 'to keep,' e.g. 'keep = Lat. 'habere,' with parti-
under control' ciple.

(ι)

Eng. 'to take into ac- = Lat. 'rationem habere,'
count,' 'to think of' with genitive.

(κ)

Eng. 'to be described as' = Lat. 'nomen habere.'
—'to be called'

(β)

He had married Aristomache,
Aristomachen habuit in matrimonio.

(γ)

He is not to be esteemed a great man,
In magnis viris non est habendus.

(δ)

He inquired after his condition,
Quæsivit quemadmodum se haberet.

(ε)

We have accomplished those things,
Ea cumulata habemus.

(ζ)

To distinguish between citizens and strangers,
Habere delectum civis et peregrini.

(η)

Hence they are satisfied with acting on the defensive,
Ut satis habeant se defendere.

(θ)

It is becoming to keep the eyes under controul,
Decet oculos abstinentes habere.

(ι)

Men should think of others as well as of themselves,
Habenda ratio non sui solum sed etiam aliorum.

(κ)

It may be called rashness,
Audaciæ nomen habeat.

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